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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' NOTES INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

SK251123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 25 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The international solidarity movement for supporting the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification has expanded and developed this year as never before.

Party and state leaders of a large number of non-aligned countries and new-emerging countries expressed on every opportunity firm solidarity with our peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The solidarity movement for supporting the Korean peoples cause of national reunification was waged vigorously this year in many countries including socialist and non-aligned countries.

During the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle more than 420 messages of solidarity and greetings and letters supporting our people's cause of national reunification came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from party and state leaders, political parties, public organisations and prominent figures of Madagascar, Syria, Algeria and other countries.

What merited particular attention in the activities organised during the month was that over 2,100 measures of solidarity supporting the reunification of Korea were taken in over 90 countries. Solidarity meetings were held at more than 160 places and over 130 statements, appeals and resolutions were published.

Many letters of protest and other letters were sent to the U.S. President and the UN Secretary-General.

During the month diverse functions including lecture meetings, book and photo exhibitions and Korean film weeks were organised in various countries and foreign publications carried over 620 items including editorials and articles supporting the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

The solidarity movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea further developed this year in scope and depth, taking diverse organized forms.

The committees for supporting Korea's reunification in various countries of the world expanded their organizations and intensified their activities and many international conferences supporting the reunification of Korea were held. The international signature campaign supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification which was launched in response to the appeal of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea had been participated in by over 580 million people in 110 countries until November.

All facts show that it is a trend of our time to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DPRK'S OLYMPIC TEAM PROPOSAL--Seoul, 22 Dec (HAPTONG)--South Korea was giving a careful consideration to a recent North Korean proposal to form a unified Korean sports team for next year's Moscow Olympic Games, it was learned from the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) today. Speaking more than 48 hours after Pyongyang made the proposal, KOC officials said, however, that the study on the sudden communist move was being conducted in the light of their (North Korea) similar suggestions in the past which in most cases turned out to be sham proposals. The officials were referring to a series of earlier inter-Korean sports officials meetings held between 1962-63 in Lausanne and Hong Kong which all broke down over North Korea's attempt to turn the sports gatherings into political forums to serve their propaganda purposes. In early 1979, North Korea had also come out with a similar proposal to organize an all-Korean table-tennis delegation to the 35th World Table-Tennis Championships held in Pyongyang last April, but the subsequent contacts between South and North Korean representatives ended again in failure, the officials recalled. [Text] [SK220113 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0102 GMT 22 Dec 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

Meeting With Newsmen

OW251035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Dec KYODO---Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Ryoze Sunobe said here Tuesday that Japan should encourage the South Koreans in their efforts to make their country more democratic.

Sunobe, back in Tokyo for a brief visit, met newsmen after reporting to Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira on political developments in South Korea since the October 26 assassination of President Pak Chong-hui.

The envoy termed the political situation in South Korea as being still fluid. But it is believed that the country is moving toward an "open society," he said.

The country is in a transitional period from the rigid Yusin (revitalizing) system under Pak's rule to a fresh political system commensurate with the newly created social situation, Sunobe said.

Whatever the tempo of progress, the broad stream of the direction will see no change, the ambassador said.

Japan should support and encourage the democratization efforts of South Korea, Sunobe said.

Sunobe also said it was preferable to hold the Japan-South Korea regular ministerial consultations at the earliest date. The consultations, which were initially scheduled for last September, have remained postponed because of the general election in Japan and the political jolt in South Korea.

Asked about the situation following the December 12 military shakeup, the envoy said he believed that the military has been under good control. He denied that the military power was interfering with politics.

Interview With 'KYODO'

OW251221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Dec KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Ryozo Sunobe said Tuesday it is still too early to judge whether the South Korean Army is putting a brake on democratization of the country.

The ambassador made the remark in an exclusive interview with KYODO News Service.

Sunobe, now in Tokyo for consultations with his home government following the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui and the military shakeup on December 12, was asked whether Maj. Gen. Chon Tu-hwan, the army security chief believed to be the new army strongman, was against South Korea's democratization.

"I don't think it is necessary to see the matter as simply black or white," the envoy said. "Gen. Chon's idea has not been made clear and it is still too early to judge whether the military is putting a brake on democratization."

Asked what he thought of the kidnaping of former opposition presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung from Tokyo to Seoul in 1973, Sunobe said "There are certain Koreans who feel that Japan is overly clamorous about the incident."

He said he does not believe the incident should be considered a thorn in bilateral relations.

If a thorn should be cited, he added, the Koreans could point to the "political settlement" made between the two countries on the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

Sunobe said Kim Tae-chung has not demanded to be returned to Japan, but instead asserts that as a matter of principle his status be restored to pre-kidnaped days.

The ambassador said there are a number of people in Korea who believe it would not be politically good for Kim to visit Japan at this time.

Questioned whether he thinks Kim still has as much political power as he did when he narrowly defeated the late President Pak in the 1971 presidential election, Sunobe said "What sort of political role Mr. Kim will play in the future will be Korea's internal problem and I cannot say anything."

Sunobe emphasized that Korea is Japan's closest neighbor and belongs to the free camp.

He said Japan should understand and support Korea which is moving in a new direction following the death of President Pak.

The most important matter facing Japan, he said, is to expand exchanges with Korea in fields other than economics.

He proposed that the loan South Korea is scheduled to repay Japan starting next year for the 600,000 tons of rice Japan extended 10 years ago when Korea was short of food should be used as a fund for bilateral cultural exchange and joint research.

"I am having the idea studied at the home office (Foreign Ministry in Tokyo)." Sunobe said.

SSO: 4120

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES' SALARY INCREASE--The government decided yesterday to increase the monthly salaries for military officers ranked between warrant officer and major general by 5 to 10 percent beginning next year. Generals, lieutenant generals, sergeants and soldiers, however, are excluded from the pay raise, according to an amendment to the law on salaries for military personnel, which was approved by the year's last cabinet meeting yesterday. Instead, the cabinet decided to pay special allowances to all professional sergeants higher than staff sergeants in an effort to encourage their voluntary long-term service. [Excerpt] [SK300626 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 79 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4120

RESEARCH ON NEW ENERGY SOURCES

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 79 p 7

[Article by Yang Dong-hee]

[Text]

Electric utilities around the world today are faced with the common tasks of assuring a stable supply of electricity and exploring alternative sources of energy.

They are engaging in research and development projects to find answers to these difficult questions.

Including ambitious nuclear power projects, envisaging operating 48 nuclear power units by the year 2000, the Korea Electric Company (KECO) has worked out an integrated power development program for the 1980s.

The long-term power development program has been modified about 10 times so far since the first five-year power development program was established and is expected to be further modified from time to time as the situation warrants.

The present long-term program is based on the fourth five-year power development program established in June, 1978.

The fourth five-year power development program has had to be scaled upward due to an increase in electricity demand as a result of early achievement of the goals of the government's five-year economic development program.

Thus the power development program up to 1986 has been determined.

The program up to 1991 will be decided on by the results of the WASP (Wien Automatic System Planning), a computer-programming.

In April 1977, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) studied computerized techniques to be used by KECO in establishing a long-term power development program.

This study, carried out as a part of contract services for KECO, has been made taking into account of the WASP program developed by the IAEA (International Association for Atomic Energy).

In accordance with the raising of GNP growth rates from 9.2 percent during the fourth five-year plan and 9.0 percent during the fifth five-year plan to 10.2 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively, the total demand for electricity was also forecast to increase by 16.3 percent (in the fourth plan) and 13.1 percent (in the fifth plan).

The majority of potential hydroelectric resources in the country are in four big rivers; the water flow through the Han, Nakdong, Kum and Songjin Rivers is 65 percent of the total flow.

Rainy Seasons

These flows are entirely dependent on rainy seasons; therefore, the other small rivers are not economically

feasible means of power generation.

All potential hydroelectric resources known so far have an estimated generating capacity of 3,000 megawatts.

Of that, only 712 MW has been developed. All together 800 MW will have been developed by 1981 with the operation of the Daechong Hydroelectric Power Plant (80 MW).

All hydro electric resources in Korea economically feasible for power generation have already been developed and remaining resources cannot justifiably be developed for power generation only.

These resources can, however, be developed for multiple purposes such as flood control, irrigation and power generation.

Such multi-purpose projects are being implemented by the government-run KECO.

For example, construction of the Hapchon Pumping Station (400 MW) is in progress in parallel with the Hapchon Hydroelectric Power Plant construction.

Meantime, KECO has been constructing two 200 MW pumped storage power plants in Chongpyong for completion in 1980 and another (600 MW) in Samnangjin for completion in 1984.

And at least one tidal power plant will go into commercial

operation in the late 1980s in line with the government policy of diversifying power sources.

Anthracite coal is an indispensable energy source in Korea. Priority is given residential use.

However, to ensure the maximum use of low-grade anthracite, power plants are being built.

Units 1 and 2 of the Yongdong Thermal Power Plant were completed late last year and two 200 MW units of the Sohae Thermal Power Plant will be commissioned in 1981 and 1982, respectively.

In addition to this, Samchonpo Thermal Plant Units 1 and 2 and Kojung Thermal Plant Units 1 and 2, with a rated generating capacity of 600 MW each, are scheduled to be built in the early 1990s.

These plants will use imported steaming coal.

The primary reasons for the Samchonpo and Kojung thermals being projected as coal-fired plants are the unstable supply of oil and the relatively lower price of coal even after the cost of removing pollution and treating ashes is added in.

For the present, no more oil-fired power plants will be built except for Asan Thermal Power Plant Units 3 and 4 (300 MW each) and Units 5 and 6 (330 MW each) which are in the planning stage.

As for nuclear power, KECO opened its first nuclear power plant, Kori Unit 1, in 1978.

The utility firm plans to build seven nuclear units (5,828.7 MW) by 1996 even though the initial required investment is high and many problems of obtaining nuclear fuel and treating radioactive waste have yet to be solved completely.

KECO has raised the unit capacity of the nuclear power plants from the 600 MW to 900 MW class, the world-wide commercial scale.

The total generating capacity in Korea as of the end of 1979 was 8,035 MW. By 1988, the total generating capacity will be 20,326 MW.

Hydroelectric power will account for 1,266 MW (6.2 %), pumped-storage for 1,400 MW (6.7 percent), coal-fired plants for 2,167 MW (15.2 percent), oil-fired plants for 8,638 MW (41.3 percent) and nuclear plants for 6,416 MW (30.6 percent).

In the meantime, tidal power and liquefied natural gas (LNG) will also be used in the coming decade for power generation.

The Asan Bay area on the nation's west coast has been selected as the spot for construction of the nation's first tidal power plant, and an LNG power plant has proved economically feasible.

Research for effective use of wind and solar energy is vigorously in progress at many local research institutes, and solar-heated houses have begun to spread across the country.

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

'KYODO' REPORTS 1980 ROK ECONOMIC FORECAST

Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Seoul, 18 Dec HAPTONG-KYODO--South Korea's economic growth for next year will be around the 4 per cent level in view of the rising oil import bills and an anticipated widening deficit in the current account, it was predicted by the Korea Development Institute (KDI) Tuesday.

The unemployment rate will rise from 4 per cent this year to 4.9 to 6 per cent next year, and the commodity prices are expected to increase by 20 to 30 per cent next year, the government-backed institute said.

Setting an annual increase rate of the total money supply for next year at 25 per cent, the institute recommended that the government partially ease its tight-money policy next year to solve the unemployment problem.

As Korea's crude oil import unit price is expected to rise from dollar 18 per barrel this year to dollar 28 next year, South Korea will have to pay dollar 2.5 billion more in crude oil imports next year, it said.

As a result, South Korea's crude oil import bills will expand from dollar 3 billion this year to some dollar 5.7 billion next year, it pointed out.

South Korea's merchandise exports next year will reach dollar 17 to 17.2 billion, while imports will amount to dollar 22.2 to 23 billion, and the nation is expected to suffer a deficit of dollar 5 billion in its current account next year, it predicted.

If the annual increase rate of the total money supply is maintained at 25 per cent next year, the nation's economic growth rate will be 4 per cent next year, wages will expand by 20 per cent, commodity prices will soar by 20 to 30 per cent, and the unemployment rate will reach 4.9 per cent, it said.

If the annual expansion rate of the total money supply is kept at 20 per cent next year the nation's economic growth rate will dip to 1 per cent next year, the unemployment rate will rise to 6 per cent, and commodity prices will soar by 15 per cent on an average, it predicted.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

NEW ROMANIZATION SYSTEM--Work on a new Romanization system will be finalized toward the end of 1981, the minister of education said yesterday. Originally, the ministry planned to put a new Romanization system to use from early next year. The delay is "inevitable," a ministry spokesman asserted, for the government to come up with a better Romanization system. The spokesman said that the ministry has called on academic, educational and journalistic circles to use the Romanization system which was worked out by a group of English-language teachers and journalists, for two years on a trial basis before formulating a better form. There has been a marked difference in Romanization of Korean words between the Moe system and the McCune-Reischauer system. [Text] [SK300628 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Dec 79 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4120

S.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

SIX KOREAN RESIDENTS OF JAPAN FREED, BUT 30 OTHERS STILL HELD

Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 11 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref, 11 Dec KYODO--Six Korean residents of Japan, freed from South Korean prisons four months ago under a general amnesty by the late President Park Chung Hee, arrived back in Japan Monday.

Although freed on August 15, South Korea's 34th liberation anniversary, their return to Japan was delayed for security reasons following the assassination of the late President Park.

The six were arrested during visits to South Korea and sentenced to various jail terms for either having visited North Korea or carrying out "subversive" activities.

Among them were Kim Chol U, 53, and his brother Chol U, 49, an assistant at Hokkaido University.

Elder Kim, a chief engineer at a steel plant in Pohan when he was arrested, had served a prison term after pleading guilty to charges that he visited North Korea.

In a statement issued on arrival at the New Tokyo International Airport, Kim said he is happy to be back to Japan again.

"We violated the anticommunist and national security laws, but we will honor them from now on and tell our young compatriots to do so," Kim said.

Asked by reporters whether they were harshly treated during interrogation, Kim said, "Well, some of us say they were tortured but please allow me not to comment further on that."

Two other released South Korean political prisoners, Yang Nam Guk, 49, of Osaka and Yu Song Sam, 25, of Wakayama, flew to Osaka via Narita later Monday.

Yang was sentenced to 10 years in prison for alleged espionage for North Korea while studying at Seoul National University in December 1975.

There are some 30 other South Koreans from Japan still held in prison in South Korea, sources here said.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK EXPORTS TO MID EAST SHOW 17 PERCENT DECLINE

Iranian Crisis, Oil Price Increases

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Dec 79 p 7

[Text]

Affected by Iranian chaos and Middle East restrictions on imports of Korean construction materials, Korea's exports this year to the Middle East have fallen 17 percent from last year.

Due to repeated increases in crude oil prices, meanwhile, imports have increased by 32 percent over last year, worsening Korea's trade balance.

According to the Bank of Korea yesterday, Korea's trade deficit with the Middle East is twice last year's.

Exports to major Middle East countries including Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had reached \$721.9 million by the end of the third quarter, down 17.3 percent from the same period last year.

Imports, on the other hand, increased 32.3 percent to \$2,150.4 million during the period, the central bank said, increasing the trade deficit to \$1,428.5 million from last year's \$762.4 million.

Exports to the United States, suffering from stronger import restrictions, particularly on major items such as textiles and shoes, edged up only 11.8 percent over last year, according to the BOK.

Imports from the United States, meanwhile, soared 55.5 percent with sharp increases in imports of machinery, coal and pulp.

Korea's trade balance with the United States, which last year ran a \$761 million surplus, plunged \$78 million into the red this year.

Contracts With Saudi Arabia

Manama GULF MIRROR in English 1-7 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

HYUNDAI, the giant South Korean construction company which built Bahrain's dry dock and has more than \$3 billion-worth of work in hand in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, has been dropped from the list of contractors invited to bid for the Saudi-Bahrain causeway project.

An official communication from the Saudi-Danish Consultants in Riyadh said tender documents and the letters of invitation were scheduled to be released to the 20 approved contractors at the Ministry of Finance in Riyadh at 10am on Wednesday, November 28.

It said there would be a non-returnable charge for the documents of SR 20,000 (\$6,000), payable to the Ministry of

Finance in cash, or by a bank draft issue by a local bank and drawn on the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

The message gave no reason for the reduction in the number of companies invited, but the Saudi newspaper Al-Jazeera alleged on October 20 that Hyundai would be given no more contracts in Saudi Arabia until certain investigations had been completed.

Sources in Bahrain confirmed that Hyundai had received two warnings for making "inducement" payments

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROLE OF CHUCHE IDEA IN REVOLUTION AND CONSTRUCTION PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "The Chuche Idea Is the Great Banner Leading the Revolution and Construction Along the Road of Victory"]

[Text] The chuche idea is shining forth as the great banner of all our victories and glory today.

Our people have upheld the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea for the past half century and victoriously cleared away and advanced along the arduous and bumpy road of revolution. This entire journey was an epic of most glorious struggle, advance, creativity and reformation which only a party and people who possess a great guiding idea could achieve. Due to this praiseworthy history, today's socialist Korea and our people are enjoying might and prosperity, possessing endless happiness, and a bright future for our revolution is unfolding.

Today the chuche idea is deeply rooted in this land and in the hearts of our people and has been transformed into an awesome historic reality. It is the sum total of historic experience of the Korean revolution for over half a century that when they proceed to follow the banner of the great chuche idea they will be invincible. It is the iron-clad belief of our people who do not waver no matter what the circumstances may be. Our people now firmly believe that the guiding ideology which will lead our revolution and construction to victory can only be the chuche idea, and they are brimming with the unshakeable resolve to bring the cause of socialism and communism to final completion under this banner.

(1)

The chuche idea is a new, original revolutionary idea which reflects the requirements of the era and the desire of the people, and an immortal revolutionary banner leading the revolution and construction along the highway of victory. To brilliantly clear the road ahead for the age of revolution under the banner of this great idea is a tremendous honor and national renown of our party and people.

The possession of a correct guiding ideology is one of the key problems for revolution and construction.

The path of revolution is very arduous and complex. Without a correct guiding ideology to light the path of struggle one cannot advance even one step further nor successfully achieve the revolutionary cause. This is an incontrovertible truth which the history of longstanding revolutionary struggle of the working class has given witness to.

The historic cause which gives birth to the guiding ideology of revolution is realized through the superb leader of the working class. Consequently, it is only where the people have a great leader that they are able to possess a guiding ideology and clear away and travel along the true path of revolution. Herein lies the reason that one can link the name of the leader together with the revolutionary ideology and cause of the working class no matter what era it might be.

Since the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, set out early on the road of revolution and originated the great chuche idea, our people have become a glorious and proud people who have already possessed a correct guiding ideology and are brilliantly realizing the cause of socialism and communism. The creation of the chuche idea by the great leader Kim Il-Song was an historic event which unfolded a new genesis in the development of the revolutionary ideology of the working class and brought about a basic transformation in our people's revolutionary struggle.

The immortal chuche idea, an ideological and theoretical summation of the revolution and communist movement in our country, is an encyclopedic idea which answers all theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction of our era and a bright beacon of national liberation, class liberation and the liberation of mankind.

The chuche idea, based on the entirely new philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, gives a scientific and revolutionary world outlook which true communist revolutionaries should possess, and presents a revolutionary theory centered around the working popular masses and the strategy and tactics and methodology of revolution based on the role of the working popular masses. Having received this ideology, the people were enabled to vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction without the slightest deviation or twisting or turning, while possessing a steadfast realization that they are masters of the revolution and the confidence and fighting spirit of certain victory.

The chuche idea is an endlessly rich and profound revolutionary theory on building socialism and communism.

This revolutionary theory elucidates the basic requirements of the communist society of the future and the reasonableness of its complete fulfillment. The socialist and communist society toward which we are moving is based on this great revolutionary theory and is a society which completely embodies this theory. Thanks to the chuche idea, our party and people have been given

the correct guiding idea and guidance theory which can victoriously clear away the unexplored path of building socialism and communism and determinedly goes forth to a bright future.

Through the chuche idea, our country has shone as the fatherland of chuche, and our people have lustrously blossomed into a happy people waging revolution with the powerful ideological weapon which is capable of bringing the revolutionary cause to completion.

The greatness and invincible vitality of the chuche idea lies, above all, in the fact that it is a revolutionary ideology which most correctly reflects the urgent requirement of the era and of the revolutionary action and common aims of the people. The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The chuche idea starts from the requirements of the Korean revolution, is based on the experiences of the Korean revolution and is the idea which we have set forth for the first time, but it is also the idea which wholly comprises the aims and yearnings of the peoples of the world as well." ("Replies to Questions Presented by Foreign Reporters," Vol 2, p 111)

A guiding ideology is always representative of the concrete historic era and always promotes the movement of advancement in that era. The might of that guiding ideology ultimately lies in the fact that it correctly reflects the requirements of the era and the aims of the people.

Our age is an age of independence. The fact that peoples of the world demand independence is a fundamental trend which cannot be blocked by any force whatever. No nation or country wants to live under subjugation, nor will they allow harm to come to their independence from anywhere.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have groaned under oppression by imperialism and colonialism for a long time have mounted the stage of history as masters, and are working out their destiny independently and creatively. In the midst of this powerful revolutionary march forward, numerous newly emerging countries on this earth have appeared and are developing, and the movement of the nonaligned countries is expanding day by day. The newly emerging countries and the nonaligned countries are doggedly struggling against all shapes of aggression, interference, subjugation and inequality. The time when several imperialist countries could exercise despotism and take charge of the fate of these peoples has passed.

In our era, socialism has gone beyond the confines of one country and is gaining victory on a world-wide scale, and many countries are advancing toward socialism.

Never before has the desire and demand for sovereignty been so strong among world peoples, nor has the struggle for independence and sovereignty, social progress and socialist construction been so vigorous as in our era today.

The chuche idea grips the hearts of the people and serves as an inexhaustible motive power which vigorously leads them to independence because it fully reflects the people's ardent wishes and the trend of the times toward independence, and illumines the road of the popular masses toward independence.

Today, among the broad strata of peoples of the world, the power of this demand for the chuche idea, to study it assiduously and go forth to make it a reality is heightening day by day, and this is vivid proof of the correctness and greatness of this idea.

The greatness and invincible vitality of the chuche idea also lies in its being a truly revolutionary ideology whose correctness and truth have been proven in a lengthy and arduous revolutionary struggle.

Revolutionary ideology and revolutionary theory always develop from the demands of action and are proven in revolutionary struggle. Its correctness and veracity are proven in practical struggle, and it is only a theory which displays an invincible might which can become a scientific theorem and make a substantial contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class. The chuche idea is no mere theory for theory's sake, but originated out of the practical struggle of the arduous Korean revolution and a great revolutionary ideology whose strength and correctness are conclusively proven. The entire journey of the Korean revolution is full of moving incidents which give vivid proof of the power and truth of the chuche idea.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary war which was organized and pursued under the banner of the chuche idea. The Korean communists and people ultimately vanquished the Japanese imperialist brigands and brilliantly achieved the historic cause of Korean liberation because, in this struggle, they fought indefatigably with the steadfast conviction that they would develop their own destiny with their own power under unspeakably arduous conditions without the backing of any state or outside assistance at all. Our people's belief in the chuche idea was further consolidated in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, and the permanent repository of revolution which would illumine the chuche idea forever was established. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle took on tremendous historic significance in the fact that it was a vivid demonstration of the invincible might of the chuche idea, and it opened the new era of the worthwhile Korean revolution advancing to victory under its banner.

After the liberation, the struggle of our party and people to build a new fatherland and new society was a shining history which wholly displayed the correctness and might of the chuche idea.

It is because our party and people have taken the chuche idea as their guiding norm in their struggle that they were able to accomplish the socialist revolution with ease on two difficult and complex stages in a short period, pierce through layers of adversity and trials and raise our country to a high pinnacle of advancement and civilization. This transformation from a backward colonialist semi-feudal state to an independent, autonomous and self-sufficient socialist power is a great historic victory and praiseworthy outcome of the chuche idea.

Indeed, the chuche idea was the motive power which enabled our party and people to follow the banner of victory and forcefully move forward without the slightest deviation, twists or turns on the journey spanning the time when they waged the struggle to rescue the destiny of the nation from a life or death crisis up to the present, when they are accomplishing the difficult task of creation and construction. It is in carrying on the fight with the steadfast guideline of the great chuche idea, whose correctness and vitality have been proven in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle, that the source of invincible might of our party and people can be found, and that the firm assurance for the ultimate completion of the cause of socialism and communism in our country will be found.

(2)

The great chuche idea is our party's steadfast guiding ideology and the unique guiding principle of our revolution.

By struggling under the guiding principle of the chuche idea, our party brilliantly realized the historic cause in the short period of only one-third of a century what would ordinarily have taken several centuries, and lustrously illumined the glorious age of the workers party.

Today our party is highly praised as a mature and refined party of steel which leads the revolution and construction on the straight path of victory under all circumstances, and as a party of great creation and construction which achieves endless innovations without the slightest stagnation or marking time and gives rise to miracles and great exploits. The authority and prestige with which our party is endowed are the authority and prestige which the chuche idea has bestowed on it, and the ever-victorious strength of our party is none other than the strength of the great chuche idea.

The fact that the chuche idea is the correct guiding principle which leads the revolution and construction is above all because it stands firmly on the position of independence and creativity, establishes the correct line and policy, and can be brilliantly implemented.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kil Il-song, taught as follows:

"Our party uniquely established all the lines and policies in accordance with the actual situation of our country and implemented them through the strength of our people. Consequently, our party's line and policy were always precise, and reaped shining fruit." (Ibid., p 351)

The chuche idea is a thoroughgoing ideology of independence and self-reliance. It is the fundamental requirement of the chuche idea that all questions arising in revolution and construction be thought out in one's own mind and settled by one's own power, and that everything be subordinate to the revolution of the country and the interests of the people. This is the most appropriate and practical position which correctly embodies the fundamental principles of the revolution and the correctness of the revolutionary development of our era.

In our present era, revolution and construction are being carried out by each individual country as a separate unit. It is the basic responsibility of each country's communists and people to wage the revolution properly in their own country. No one can wage the revolution in their stead nor hand out a correct prescription which fits the situation in their own country. Consequently, the party and people who are the masters of revolution must possess the conviction and viewpoint of independence, establish a precise line and policy which reflects the requirements of their own country's revolution and the interests of their people, and proceed to carry them out through their own strength. This is the appropriate road to achieving victory in revolution and construction.

The word *chuche* expresses our party's consistent position of always living through one's own strength with one's own state of mind and handling all questions of revolution and construction in accordance with their own situation and the interests of revolution. All the activities of our party cannot be considered apart from the struggle to establish *chuche*.

It is one of the indisputable iron-clad principles of our party that all matters must be always thought of as centered on the reality of our country and the interests of the people and that, when it is the requirement for revolutionary action and the desire of the masses, an original line must be boldly established and implemented without hindrance from any established custom or precedent. To mindlessly follow another blindly or rely on the strength of another to push ahead with revolution and construction has absolutely no connection with our party's activities. Our party's struggle which ponders everything in one's own mind and settles everything with one's own strength from the position as masters of the Korean revolution while creatively clearing the road ahead for revolution is the basic element which brought the entire journey of the unprecedentedly arduous and fledgeling Korean revolution to great victory.

The condition of our country immediately after the liberation was very destitute. The country was split into north and south and was in a very backward state. It was necessary, above all, that one use one's own head and move the revolution forward in accordance with the reality of Korea to extricate it from such a plight and achieve the prosperity and affluence of the nation.

From the very first day of its founding, our party penetrated deep into the broad working masses, including the workers and peasants, ascertained their desires and demands, analyzed the actual situation of the country in detail and, based on their findings, clarified the road a new Korea and people's democratic revolution should travel, and vigorously led the entire party and all the people along this road. Accordingly, it created the miracles of establishing a new form of vibrant populist rule on liberated Korean soil and brilliantly accomplishing such a difficult task as land reform in only 20 days.

At a time when it was considered an established principle that agricultural cooperativization was impossible before industrialization, our party began

with the requirements of the actual concrete situation of the country before the war and the demands of the peasants, and boldly set forth and furthered the original line of socialist reform. Our party's line that life itself settles all matters in accord with the actual situation of the country and the desires of the people was once again proven to be correct.

There is nothing borrowed from elsewhere or imitated in any of the lines or policies which the party set forth from the liberation until the present, including the basic line of socialist economic construction which enabled the groundwork of a self-sufficient economy to be laid on the ashes of complete destruction after the war, and the work of rapidly raising the standard of living from its state of ruin to be successfully accomplished through joint effort, nor the intelligentsia policy which made positive contact with, indoctrination and reforming of the intelligentsia who had served an obsolete society so that they would perform their important role in revolution and construction, nor the line on modernizing the economy on a scientific and chuche basis which developed our country's economy and steadily raised the technological level one step at a time in accordance with the reality and circumstances of our country. Our party encountered obstacles and trials on the road to establish and implement its independent line and policy. Nevertheless, our party always maintained the unshakeable conviction that when it was united with the popular masses and aroused them to action, nothing was impossible, and so it summoned the revolutionary ardor and creative activism of all the people and led socialist construction along the road of endless upswings. Such leadership of the party brought about the chollima grand march in the period of severest hardship after the war and gave birth to the miracle of realizing socialist industrialization in 14 years. This is the militant banner which has given our country the prestigious name of heroic Korea, the country of chollima.

Our party and people have been able to steadfastly defend national autonomy under all circumstances, advance the revolution at a rapid pace and build magnificent socialism in accord with the situation of our country and the yearnings of the people, because they strongly established chuche and self-reliance in all spheres of revolution and construction in the past. When we look back on the past, we recognize that we underwent numerous difficult and exasperating trials, but we take tremendous pride in the establishment of this socialism with our own effort and ingenuity. Our experience definitely proves that waging revolution in one's own style from the position and viewpoint which begins with the actual situation of our own country and serves the interests of the people as required by the chuche idea is the true road for successfully expediting the revolutionary struggle and construction without the slightest deviation or twists or turns.

The chuche idea is the thoroughgoing revolutionary ideology which adheres firmly to the position and principle of the working class in revolution and construction and strives to brilliantly implant and develop the revolutionary cause. It is precisely here that we find one of the important foundations for the chuche idea to become the truly guiding principle which leads revolution and construction to victory.

The process of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class accompanies the vicious struggle with all kinds of class enemies. Without adhering to the steadfast class position and principle on this road, one would vacillate here and there according to whims and trends, and suffer hardship in revolution and construction. In the struggle with the evil enemies, if one gives an inch today, it would only result in harm to the fruits of revolution tomorrow. Accordingly, maintaining the class position and revolutionary principle has become a matter of life and death determining the fate of revolution and the future of the nation.

In the process of waging revolution, new situations are endlessly encountered. At times, unforeseen obstacles occur and adverse and unfavorable situations are encountered. Communists, however, must never lose their revolutionary consciences or principles under any conditions or circumstances whatever, but should struggle doggedly to accelerate the revolutionary cause. To waver in the face of some slight failure or obstacle, or bend under outside pressure or forget the fundamental interests of revolution for a fleeting moment of pleasure is not the attitude of a revolutionary.

Our party always gave priority to the basic interests of the revolution and class requirements of the working class when it started with the revolutionary requirement of the *chuche* idea of concentrating on developing the party spirit, working class nature and popular nature, and established and implemented all its lines and policies and steadfastly defended and protected them. Our party's position of principle was clearly demonstrated when it tightened its belts and saved its pennies after the war, fought desperately and crushed the economic blockade of the imperialists and set up a powerful socialist self-sufficient national economy, and when it countered the brazen aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists in the early 1960's and set forth and implemented the line on coordinating economic construction in step with national defense. Our party's struggle to thoroughly establish the *chuche* and working class line and endlessly heighten the leadership role of the working class in all spheres of social life from politics to education, culture and the arts, was the source of strength which enabled the prestige and dignity of our country's socialist system to shine forth.

Since our party steadfastly adhered to a consistent working class position and principle of revolution it was always able to maintain consistency in every line and activity, carry on the vibrant pulse of the revolution even under such arduous conditions and vigorously accelerate the cause of socialism. Our revolutionary action has gained us valuable experience which shows us that we must adhere to the position and principle of the working class so as to be able to advance the revolution, sturdily protect and add luster to the fruits of revolution without any error in the party line.

That the *chuche* idea has become the correct guiding principle which leads the revolution to victory is because it vigorously compels us to continue to wage revolution to the end with a conviction of certain victory.

The chuche idea is the most thorough ideology for continuing the revolution. It is a revolutionary requirement of chuche not to falter for even an instant in the struggle and to continue to wage revolution until the revolution in one's own country is completed and the independence of world peoples is completely realized. This reflects a high sense of responsibility and boundless loyalty to the cause of revolution and the desires of the working class and the toiling popular masses.

The revolutionary cause of the working class and the cause of socialism and communism is a lengthy work which will continue for generations. This cause can be realized only through unceasing struggle over a long period. For revolutionaries, there can be no such thing as sloth, laziness, stagnation or marking time, but only continued innovation and continual advancement. It is very dangerous for persons who are waging revolution to be satisfied and intoxicated with successes already achieved and to stop the struggle before even bringing the cause of revolution to completion. Communists and the people cannot fly the flag of revolution until the revolutionary cause of the working class is completely realized.

Building socialism and communism can by no means be carried out smoothly alone. One must possess a conviction in the appropriateness of the revolutionary cause and its victory to be able to fight without wavering, knowing no despair or dejection in the midst of any storm or trial whatever and go on unfolding the bright future of communism. Such a conviction of certain victory is valuable for people who wage revolution. It is not the revolutionary position or attitude of a communist to consider the realization of a communist society as far in the future and therefore not actively struggle, or to lose one's resolve in the face of all sorts of obstacles on the road ahead. No one can fulfill his mission as a communist in this fashion.

Having fought throughout the lengthy journey of half a century with the chuche idea as their steadfast guiding principle, our party and people have endlessly advanced the revolution without the slightest slackness or marking time, and are more vigorously rushing toward a higher pinnacle of socialism like the chollima with the momentum of the speed battle.

New transformations are arising now in the development of our revolution, and our people's conviction for the ultimate victory of the cause of the communist revolution is growing much more firm. It is the forever changeless, powerful revolutionary will and conviction of our people to follow only that road which the party and leader point out, and hand down the revolutionary cause from generation to generation until its completion without even the slightest wavering no matter how strong the winds may blow. There is no force in the world which can block the road ahead for our people, who are firmly convinced of their own shining future and are fighting with overflowing conviction and fighting spirit.

The great revolutionary banner of the chuche idea which had flown over the forests of Mt. Paektu long ago has led our revolution solely along the highway of victory and glory, and fundamentally transformed the status of the

fatherland and the nation. In the present day, our people possess a strength which no one can controvert or look down upon, and have become a people with dignity. The shining successes of the glorious journey which have brought victory under the banner of the chuche idea have bestowed infinite pride and confidence on our people and given them the steadfast conviction that they will brush aside all obstacles and difficulties and achieve an even greater victory in the future as well, following the road which the chuche idea points out.

It is our people's glorious and sacred duty to steadfastly defend and protect the chuche idea and go forward brightly. The process of building socialism and communism is a process of embodying the revolutionary ideology of the leader who cleared the road of revolution for the first time. Accordingly, the most important question arising in the period prior to achieving the cause of revolution is that the people transmit to posterity and steadfastly defend the revolutionary ideology of the leader and implement it to the very end. The chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, is a great ideology which joins the past, present and future of our revolution into one lifeline. The true road which our party and people can travel to overcome everything no matter what storms or ordeals they encounter and bring the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion lies in upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and advancing vigorously.

All party members and workers must be strongly armed with the great chuche idea, firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of chuche, always and everywhere live and work according to the requirements of the chuche idea. Along with this, they must struggle against all sorts of unwholesome ideological currents in a well principled manner, and more tightly bind the political and ideological unity of the whole party based on the chuche idea.

The struggle to permeate the whole society with the chuche idea is the most sublime and prestigious work for achieving the overall victory of the chuche idea. Along with the historic march to permeate the whole society with the chuche idea, our revolutionary cause has embarked on a new high level, and our struggle has become something very worthwhile. All party members and workers must cherish deep in their hearts the tremendous glory and pride in accelerating the cause of permeating the whole society with the chuche idea following the leadership of the party, completely entrust their entire fate to the party and devote all their strength, wisdom, energy and talent to making the plans and will of the party become a reality. We must vigorously demonstrate the prestige and dignity of chuche Korea by holding high the flag of the Three Revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, display the high unbending revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and brilliantly accomplish the grandiose new prospective plan.

The vanguards of revolution who open up the future will embark on a rugged road not yet experienced in history. Our people, who lead the way into the bright future of communism under the slogan of permeating the whole society with the chuche idea, are full of confidence that they can successfully traverse the road of revolution no matter how arduous, because the party and leader are now wisely leading them, and the chuche idea is brilliantly lighting the road ahead.

Our party and people who are tightly bound together in the fold of the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and are holding aloft the flag of the chuche idea and fighting bravely, will gain victory forever and advance vigorously in the future as in the past.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DECEMBER 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Dec 79 p 4

[Text] The December issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Positive Corrective Indoctrination Is a Powerful Method of Mass Indoctrination in Socialist Society

**Viewpoint and Attitude Toward Revolution as Shown
by Chuche Thought.....Yi Sang-kol**

**Absolute and Unconditional Obedience of Party Policy
Is Functionaries' Lofty Revolutionary Trait.....Han Yong-sok**

**To Penetrate Deeply Among the Masses Is an Important
Method for Overcoming Bureaucratism.....Yi Yong-kyu**

**To Nurture Creative Individuality Is a Fundamental Requirement
of Socialist Literature and Art.....Kim Ha-myong**

Tae'an System and Material Supply Work.....Kim T'ae-kuk

**Technological Revolution and Mass Movement
for Technological Innovation.....Kim Ung-ho**

**To Correctly Enforce the Socialist Work Compensation
System Is an Important Requirement for the Improvement
of Economic Management.....Kim Chae-so**

**Service Work Is an Honorable Revolutionary
Work for the People.....Han Chang-kuh**

**South Korean Society Is a Corrupt, Sick Society
of "Rich Get Richer, Poor Get Poorer".....Son Chin-p'al**

Chuche Thought Is an Immortal Banner Inspiring
the Revolutionary People's StrugglePak In-kun

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STATE FUNERAL FOR NO TAE-SOK--Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--The body of late Comrade No Tae-sok lies in state at the Sojang Club in the Potonggang District, Pyongyang. Mourners who come to pay their last tributes to the late comrade will be received from December 21 to January 3, 1980. The coffin of the late comrade will be carried out of the club at 10 on January 3, 1980. [Text] [SK310422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 31 Dec 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DETAILS OF TAEDONGGANG BATTERY FACTORY GIVEN

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 63, Sep 79 pp 16-17

[Text] Plant site -- Next to Pyongyang thermo powerplant at 1-2 Tong, Ansan, Pyonchon district, Pyongyang (NODONG SINMUN, 17 Jul 79)

Date of completion -- Soon to begin operation (Moscow Radio, 30 May 79)

Production capacity -- Automobile battery--1 million to 1.2 million "Kitachosen Kenkyu"; Moscow Radio 15 Jan 79)

Manager -- Kim Pu-hwan (phonetic) (NODONG SINMUN 17 Jul 79)

Assistance -- The plant was built by Soviet technical assistance and designed by the Soviet Central Electric Industrial Research Center. Most of the equipment is Soviet made. (Moscow Radio 30 May 79) The payment for royalty and equipment is to be covered by shipping part of the products to Russia. (NODONG SINMUN 17 Jul 79, KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 40, 48)

(Note JRCIR) The plant is the first factory that manufactured automobile batteries in North Korea. It is believed that some of the batteries produced at the plant will be handed over to the Soviets and will be eventually exported to pro-Soviet bloc nations in southeast Asia. The NODONG SINMUN began to carry many Soviet reports in the past 2 to 3 months. This is unusual for the paper since it used to carry Chinese reports under special column. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that NODONG SINMUN reported for the first time in 20 years since 1960 that the aid came from the Soviet Union.

9364

CSO: 4105

BRIEFS

MOBILON, NEW SYNTHETIC FIBER--According to NODONG CHONGNYON [Labor Youth] dated 6 June, North Korea has succeeded in research and development of strong yarn mobilon and vinalon and blended spun vinalon. We believe that the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Sciences (Dr Yi Sung-ku, director) was responsible for the development. The so-called mobilon mentioned in the report is believed to be a mixed word derived from binilon (as it is known in Japan) and wool (mo in Korean). From the meaning of this word, mobilon is seen to be soft as cashimilon developed by Asahi Chemical Industry Co Ltd of Japan. The development of strong vinalon yarn is also worth looking into. Although North Korea is currently building a manufacturing plant which produces the petrochemical derivative orlon (orlon as it is known in the U.S.) in the Anju area, the development of mobilon seems to indicate that North Korea has not changed its basic attitude of trying to solve the problems of clothing without depending on petrochemical derivatives. It is expected that mobilon will be manufactured at the 8 February vinalon complex in Hamhung in the near future. [Text] [Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 63, Sep 79 p 16] 9364

40-TON TRUCK--The TRADE UNION No 4, 1979 published a photograph of "Kumsu-san," a large 40-ton truck, and it reported that one to several "Kumsu-san" trucks have been already assembled in North Korea. North Korea was assembling 100-ton class large trucks at the 30 March Plant (Pyongyang Coal Mine machinery plant) in Pyongyang in 1975. Therefore the "Kumsu-san" truck is the next largest truck being assembled in North Korea. The report did not spell out the details of the "Kumsu-san" truck assembly plant. However, it is believed that Yi Won-kwan, former manager of Sungni motor vehicle plant was responsible for its development. Yi Won-kwan contributed to the development of large trucks, large construction equipment and large engines. We believe that he was involved in assembly work of M-1973 armored vehicles and T-59 tanks and was awarded the title of Labor Hero from President Kim in recognition for his contribution to the national defense and construction. (NODONG SINMUN 12 Dec 76) [Text] [Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 63, Sep 79 pp 17-18] 9364

SHOVEL LOADER—The 31 July 1979 MINJU CHOSON published a photograph of a shovel loader being assembled at Nagwon machinery plant at Nagwon-tong, Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province. This is the first report of the production of this type of equipment at this plant. It means that North Korea went into systematic production of large loaders beginning this year, and as far as we can determine, this was the largest shovel loader ever produced by North Korea. No technical data is available. Further, the December 1976 FOREIGN TRADE published a photograph of large loader "Unjoku 5" [phonetic]. At that time, the name of the plant where "Unjoku 5" was assembled was not known. However, since there was no other plant where this type of equipment was produced and the shovel loader recently announced was about the same size as "Unjoku 5," it is believed that the "Unjoku 5" of 76 is also produced at the Nagwon machinery plant. In addition, "Unjoku 5" is believed to have been developed as a trial model and did not go into systematic mass production. [Text] [Tokyo KITA CHOSON KENKYU in Japanese Sep 79 pp 18-19] 9364

CSO: 4105

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DPKK MARKS SUCCESSES IN EDUCATION IN 1979

SK290452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)—Many successes have been achieved in school education in our country this year.

Above all, its quality has been further improved.

The work for cultivating the ability of the teachers has been conducted more energetically than ever before, in warm response to the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung.

The normal colleges and teachers' colleges have been better furnished and teachers' education has been further improved and strengthened.

This made it possible to enrol at schools a great number of students 2.6 times last year's figure.

Nearly 4,000 more graduates than last year have been posted at primary and senior middle schools as teachers.

At least 1.8 times as many theses for degrees as had been planned at the beginning of the year have been written by teachers of normal schools.

A big advance has been made in the work for strengthening experimental and practical education.

The scientific and theoretical level of education has been enhanced and the methods of education and training have been actively improved at the schools. The enthusiasm of the students and children for study has increased immensely in accordance with the principle of study first.

At the annual examination last year 92.7 percent of the primary school children got excellent or honour marks and 66 primary schools, 44 more than last year, have become schools of excellent pupils.

Shining successes have been made this year in the work of fully guaranteeing the material conditions of education, too.

The party and government organs and the entire people have well conducted maintenance work for schools and actively assisted them; the construction of schools has been extensively undertaken this year, too, to accommodate the growing number of pupils in the universal 11-year compulsory education, with the result that 3,240 more classrooms than last year have been built.

With the successful operation of the system of studying while working, a large number of working people have received higher education to actively contribute to the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy. For instance, more than 120 miners of the Kumsan pit of the Yongyang mine have become assistant engineers by finishing the correspondence course of a higher special school.

CSO: 4120

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK PRESS HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH GHANA

SK290358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 29 Dec 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON December 29 in a signed article dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Ghana says that the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the friendly Ghanaian people.

The article notes that the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries marked an important occasion in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Ghana.

Referring to the successes made by the Ghanaian people in the endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life, the article goes on:

Support and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Ghana fully accord with their interests and greatly contribute to the strengthening of unity and solidarity among the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

Our people will as ever make every effort to further develop and strengthen the friendship and solidarity between our two countries.

Greeting the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries, our people wish the Ghanaian people new success in their struggle for the country's independent development and national prosperity.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

OUTGOING RWANDAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on December 23 met and had a friendly talk with Nyandwi Tharcisse, ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to our country, who paid a farewell call prior to his return home at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK240430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 24 Dec 79 SK] Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on December 22 met and had a friendly talk with Nyandwi Tharcisse, ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him before returning home at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK230847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 23 Dec 79 SK]

MESSAGE FROM ALBANIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council, received a message from Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of her peoples revolution. The reply message wished the Korean people new success in the work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK270438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK]

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop returned home on December 24 by plane after attending the Third Congress of the Togolese People's Rally and visiting Benin and Ghana. [Text] [SK250424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 25 Dec 79 SK]

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